

CONTINUATION-IN-PART APPLICATION

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Title: A SHOE HAVING A RELATIVE WIDE TOE BOX COMBINED WITH A
FOOTBED TO INHIBIT RELATIVE FORWARD FOOT MOVEMENT

RELATED APPLICATIONS:

This Application is a Continuation-in-Part of Application
Serial No. 09/613,770, filed July 11, 2000, which was initially a
Provisional Application, Serial No. 60/143,547, filed July 13,
1999.

FIELD OF INVENTION:

This invention relates to footwear and, more particularly to
a woman's high-heeled pump constructed to avoid the development of
malformation of the wearer's feet that cause bunions, tailor's
bunions, hammertoes and other foot problems.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION:

It is generally known that with heel heights of one inch and
above cause distortions of the wearer's feet during wear which, in
turn, over a period of wear, are the cause of bunions, tailor's
bunions, hammertoes and other foot problems. This is largely due
to a close fit in the toe box of conventional shoes which have
heels of above one inch and the tendency of the feet in their
normal wear to be urged into their toe box so that the toe spaces
of the shoes constrict the toes of the wearer.

Additionally, the alignment of the last is unnatural according to the alignment of the foot. The arch of the foot is not properly supported; the heel bone, metatarsal heads and toes are also not properly supported; the ball and flesh of the big toe have insufficient room; and usually the big toe is forced towards the second toe.

These problems are also prevalent to some degree in most other footwear. Various solutions have been proposed such as manufacturing shoes made from molds provided by the wearer so that the shoes are conformed to receive the wearer's heel and arch portions snugly while providing more room for the toes in the forward portion of the shoes. An example of such a shoe can be found in U.S. Patent No. 3,048,240, of Osgood that issued October 15, 1962, which discloses a woman's high-heeled shoe which is provided only with a strap across the toe portion. However, women's footwear which is custom made based on a mold of the foot is expensive, particularly when a number of such footwear are required which are suitable for specific pattern cuts for business and social attire. Accordingly, there is a need for footwear which will not cause deformation of the wearer's feet that leads to bunions, tailor's bunions, hammertoes and other foot problems. The greatest need, however, exists for women's high heeled shoes.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION:

It has occurred to the inventor that relatively high heeled shoes can be constructed with a number of features which are unique in combination with footbeds received in the shoes which will

effectively retain the shoes on the feet of wearer in a manner so that they are unlikely to slip forward and so that the forward portions of the shoe retains the forward part of the foot including the toes in a relatively unrestrained manner, thus avoiding major causes of undesirable foot conditions from developing. As a result, a particular type of footwear is provided which is more comfortable and healthy without unduly sacrificing appearance. The inventor has discovered that although shoes, especially women's, are often too narrow in the forward portion, thus causing foot problems, they are often too wide around the heel and arch area. The inventor has therefore broadened the shoes' toe boxes and, at the same time, sufficiently narrowed and lengthened the heel portions of the shoes. Sufficient girth in the ball portion of the footwear is provided so as not to cause neuromas. Moreover, the heel portion of each shoe and the inside of the counter heel (heel stiffener) are lengthened to extend along and embrace the entire calcaneus, also known as the os calcis or the "heel bone".

An important aspect of the invention relates to a removable footbed which is designed to correspond to the shoe size involved and, in fact, several footbeds may be used with the same shoe size, depending upon the configuration of the wearer's feet.

The footbed in accordance with the invention is received entirely over the shoe's insole and is provided with an arch support which assists in retaining the foot in place in the shoe. The heel is cradled at a level somewhat lower than the surrounding part of the footbed and is supported in the outside by a calcaneus-

cuboid bar. By this means, the tarsus bone group is supported by positioning the heel bone (calcaneus) into a cup and cradle-shaped space defined by the rear or heel portion of the shoe and the footbed.

The footbed is provided on its lower side with grooves for comfort and compressibility. Additionally cavities are provided under the metatarsal pad and heel and toe bars for compressibility and comfort.

The upper side of the footbed is also provided with a depression which receives the sesamoid bones or, in other words, is disposed under the joint between the first metatarsal shaft and the attached phalange bone of the big toe.

Also provided on the upper side of the footbed is a ridge (toe bar) which extends across the footbed forward of each of the joints between the metatarsal shafts and the attached distal toe phalanges which assists in preventing the foot from moving forward relative to the footbed and shoe.

A further ridge is provided on the upper side of the footbed forward of the outer tuberosity of the os calcis at a position where it interacts with the cuboid bone on the bottom of the heel as a further barrier to prevent the foot from slipping forward in the toe box and to ensure that the heel is securely held in the cavity defined by the heel portion.

Lasts for manufacturing shoes in accordance with the invention are the same as conventional lasts, keeping in mind the relative wide toe box, narrowed heel area and other aspects of the invention

as described herein, except that provision is made for receiving the removable footbed within the shoe. The shoe, as such, is manufactured on such a last in a conventional manner from conventional materials. Optionally the shoes may be provided with steel, graphite, plastic or other fiber shanks. The heel counter (stiffener) is form-retentive and extends further on the inside in order to support the arch portions. The removable footbed retains its shape without remaining compressed. The surface of the footbed wicks away moisture.

Several footbeds are provided each shoe size which conform closely, in outline, to the insole area within the shoe.

For each size footbed two or more different configurations are selectively available, the primary difference being in the portion which corresponds for shoes because it distributes the weight of the foot not only on the ball of the foot, but also on the arch. The footbeds are designed to be removable and can be used interchangeably with the different shoes owned by the wearer which have been constructed in accordance with the invention. Optionally they can be secured by adhesive or other means to the insole.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS:

Other objects, adaptabilities and capabilities of the invention will appear as the description progresses, reference being made to the accompanied drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a bottom view showing an outline of the innersole of a woman's pump in accordance with the invention in unbroken lines in contrast to a similar outline of a conventional innersole

for a woman's pump shown in dashed lines;

Figure 2 is a side elevational view of a woman's pump constructed in accordance with the invention illustrating the inside thereof with an outlined skeleton of the foot shown in dashed lines;

Figure 3 is a side elevational view similar to Figure 2 viewed from the outside also having an outlined skeleton of the foot shown in dashed lines;

Figure 4 is a top plan view of a removable footbed in accordance with the invention; and

Figure 5 is a bottom view of the footbed shown in Figure 4.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS:

In Figure 1, reference numeral 10 depicts an outline of an innersole as would appear from the bottom inside the shoe of the invention. Dashed lines 11 depict the same outline of an innersole which is conventional for existing shoes, particularly women's shoes. It will be noted that the outline 10 provides more room for the toes of the wearer and thus avoids the podiatric problems caused by conventional women's shoes which, for the same size, are indicated by the dashed lines 11.

Figure 1 is a side view of a woman's pump in accordance with the invention which is indicated generally by reference numeral 12. As in conventional shoes, the shoe comprises an upper 14 and an outer sole 15. The shoe includes a heel 16 which conventionally, may be rigidly connected to or part of a shank device (not shown) which functions to stiffen the shoe between the heel and the

forward end, heel 16 functioning to elevate the heel of the wearer. Above the heel and the shank (if provided), is a concave recess 17. Because the heel bone or calcaneus of the human foot tapers upwardly, the heel, as such, is widest near its bottom and tapers inwardly slightly in a upward direction so that the cavity 17 for the wearer's heel is such that when a normal foot, within the proper size range, is placed in cavity 17, the shoe resiliently clings to the heel. In the instant invention, the stiff part of the shoe which defines cavity 17 is somewhat narrower than conventional (as seen in Figure 1) and extends further forward on the inside than is usual to embrace the entire calcaneus (which is indicated by reference numeral 20 in Figures 2 and 3) and the arch support area of the footbed.

The articulation of the first metatarsal bone 21 with a proximal phalange or shaft 22, sometimes known as the bunion joint, is disposed at the widest part of the shoe. It is important in the invention that the proximal phalanges and distal phalanges extend naturally forward so that the sides of the upper do not cause constriction -- squeezing them together and thus causing deformation. Accordingly, the toe box 24, which includes this portion of the shoe, must be of sufficient width and provide sufficient space to receive the toes of the wearer in their natural disposition without constriction.

The footbed 30 shown top and bottom in Figures 4 and 5 comprises an insert for shoe 12 which is conformed to and occupies virtually the entire area of the innersole within the shoe. As

previously indicated, the footbeds are preferably removable but can be secured permanently in the shoe. Two longitudinal arches are defined by each foot. One is on the inside extending from the first metatarsal bone 21 to the calcaneus 20 (See Figure 2). An outer and shorter arch extends from the fifth metatarsal bones 27 to the calcaneus 20 (see Figure 3). The latter arch carries most of the weight of the body. These arches are accommodated by raised areas 31 and 32 which are contoured to conform to and receive the arches on the bottom of the foot. In addition to providing support for the arches, they assist in retaining the heel of the wearer in the shoe's cavity 17 so that it will not slide forward. A further raised portion 34 is provided at the forward end of the calcaneus 20, which functions to receive weight of the wearer from the calcaneus, the raised portion 34 being disposed under the forward outer portion of the calcaneus. On the bottom of the footbed 30, numerous cavities are provided for heel depression 35. Similar cavities 36 are disposed under the joint between the first metatarsal bone 21 and the adjacent proximal phalange 22, under the toe bar and calcaneus bar which similarly distributes the pressure received at this point over a broader area.

The underside of the footbed 30 includes three grooves 37 which are provided for the purpose of increasing the compressibility of the footbed.

On the upper side of footbed 30 is a ridge 40 which is received forward of the joints between the proximal phalanges and the distal phalanges 26. These function as a further means of

retaining the heel of the foot snugly in the heel portion cavity 17 of the shoe 12.

From the foregoing, it will be appreciated that the footbed 30 includes a number of parts which serve to prevent the foot from slipping forward. These include the deep heel cup or cavity 17 wherein the pressure is distributed more equally against the footbed by reason of the depression 35, the calcaneus-cuboid bar or raised portion 34 which also provide cushioning for the heel and together with the deep heel cavity 17 provide support for the calcaneus bone, the metatarsal pad created by depression 36, arch support 32, as well as arch support 31 and ridge 40 under the toe sulcus or toe bar. In addition, the relatively narrower heel which is relatively rigid and extends along the entire calcaneus bone tends to guarantee, in spite of the fact that the shoe has a heel which is higher than one inch, that the foot along the heel and arch portions are so cradled in the shoe that shifting of the foot within the shoe is greatly restricted while at the same time there is ample room in the toe box of the shoe for the wearer's toes to be disposed in an unconstricted natural manner, not squeezed as currently exists with conventional shoes wherein the heels are one inch high or higher wherein relative forward movement of the foot is inhibited by the snug fit of the toe box applying inward pressure against the metatarsal and proximal and distal phalanges.

Lasts used to manufacture shoes in accordance with the invention are anatomically correct. Each is a straight last with the forepart aligned straight (so that it will not cause bunions

or tailor's bunions) and further to ensure that the proximal and distal phalanges are not deviated either to the right or left while providing sufficient lengths and heights to prevent discomfort and pressure against the wearer's toes. The length and height of the toe box, as discussed above, are sufficient so that it does not cause hammertoes. Sufficient girth in the ball area is provided so that neuromas do not occur. The metatarsal area of the last bottom is enlarged to allow for compressions and insertions of an inserted footbed as disclosed above which eliminates the pressure points created by current shoe configurations.

The tarsus bone group is supported by positioning the calcaneus bone into a cradle shaped space defined by the footbed and the heel structure of the shoe, thus supporting the entire tarsus group in its natural shape and by raising the heel strike area about one-eighth of an inch. The longitudinal arch formed by the tarsus and metatarsus groups provides extended support of the foot for added comfort. A short calcaneus-cuboid bar to support the outside arch area may be provided to aid in the preventing of the forward foot slide.

Although a primary object of the invention is to provide a shoe for business and social wear, a flat style can, of course, also be provided which has conforming inventive features. Also the invention is useful for higher heeled shoes and boots which are less open than women's pump. In general, various materials may be used in the construction of shoe 12 and footbed 30 as it would occur to one skilled in the art, such as leather, plastic or

synthetic material. The stiff portion of shoe 12 which is received around the heel and is somewhat narrower than usual while extending farther forward than usual to embrace the entire calcaneus bone is preferably composed of a thermal setting material.

Except as indicated above, it is important in particular that the last must be manufactured to accommodate footbeds 30 to be used with shoes 10, the shoes otherwise being manufactured from materials and by techniques known in the art.

Although I have described the preferred embodiment of my invention, it is to be understood that it is capable of other adaptations and modifications within the scope of the appended claims.